

Descriptions of some new Fishes from Port Jackson and King  
George's Sound.

By WILLIAM MACLEAY, Esq., F.L.S.

Plates II, III, IV, V.

FAMILY PERCIDÆ.

1.—*SERRANUS GUTTULATUS*. Pl. II.

D. 11/15, A.  $\frac{3}{8}$ , L. lat. 96.

Body compressed; the height one-third of the total length, the length of the head the same, profile slightly concave; eyes, one and a half diameter apart, the same distance from the snout, and seven times in the length of the head; maxillary bone reaching to the vertical from the posterior margin of the eye; præoperculum serrated on the posterior edge, and produced and strongly toothed at the angle; opercular spines flat, the upper longest; the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth dorsal spines longest, the third anal spine longest, the second thickest.

The general colour is a pale yellow, with numerous small pale red spots; these spots are distinct on the head, but on the body they are so thickly placed as to give the appearance of continuous lines; there are some whitish bars about the mouth and chin; the caudal fin is rounded and of a yellowish black hue, as are also the ventrals; the spinous dorsal is blackish; the soft dorsal and anal fins are also dark coloured with a broad yellow edge; the pectorals are yellow, and reach almost to the anus.

Length 14 inches.

A specimen of this handsome fish, the first I have seen, was taken by the hook in Port Jackson, a few days ago. It seems to have some resemblance in colouring to *Serranus Awoara* of Temm. and Schleg., a Japanese fish; but the formula of fins is very different.

2.—*CHÆTODON OCELLIPINNIS*. Pl. III, fig. 1.

D. 10/23, A.  $\frac{3}{19}$ , L. lat. 50.

Height of body one-half the total length; snout shorter than the diameter of the orbit; mouth small; præoperculum strongly serrated; the fourth, fifth, and sixth dorsal spines longest, and

nearly as long as the head; soft dorsal and anal fins rounded behind; tail long and forked. Colour pale brown with six black vertical bands, the first through the eye, the second behind the operculum to the ventral fin, the third from the spinous dorsal to the vent, the fourth from the beginning of the soft dorsal to the anal, the fifth near the tail, and the sixth on the tail; under and a little in advance of the pectoral fin there is a large whitish patch; and on the soft dorsal and anal a large black whiteedged ocellus, that on the dorsal extending from the third to the eighth ray, and on the anal from the second to the fifth. Length of specimen 3 inches, 4 lines.

From King George's Sound.

#### FAMILY TRACHINIDÆ.

##### ISOSILLAGO. N. GEN.

Body elongate, rather compressed; cleft of mouth small; eye lateral; scales very small; spinous dorsal with 13 spines, continuous with soft dorsal; ventrals thoracic; lower pectoral rays branched; teeth on the vomer and palatine bones; præoperculum denticulated; bones of the head with the muciferous system well developed; 7 branchiostegals, Pseudobranchiæ.

This genus differs from *Sillago* in the continuous dorsal fin, smaller scales, and in having 7 branchiostegals.

#### 3.—ISOSILLAGO MACULATA. Pl. IV, fig. 3.

D. 13/20, A. 2/21, L. lat. 125, L. transv. 11/34.

Height of body eight times in the total length; length of head nearly one-fourth of same; head rather convex in front of the eye; snout more than twice the diameter of the orbit from the eye; dorsal spines feeble, the second, third, and fourth longest, the thirteenth short; tail emarginate; coloration pale yellowish red with numerous black spots above the lateral line, and with a few spots and a spotted interrupted black line below it; fins spotless. Total length nine inches.

From King George's Sound.

#### FAMILY BLENNIIDÆ.

#### 4.—TRIPTYERYGIUM MARMORATUM, Pl. III, fig. 2.

D. 3/14/12, A. 22, L. lat. about 35.

Height of body one-tenth of the total length ; head large and nearly vertical in front ; teeth in front of lower jaw longer than the others ; eyes close together with a deep groove between extending to the snout ; the first dorsal fin commences over the præoperculum ; the pectorals extend to the sixth anal ray, lateral line not continued to the tail ; caudal a little rounded ; colour yellowish, much mottled with black, particularly on and above the lateral line ; dorsal, pectoral and caudal fins with small brown spots disposed in rows. Length 4 inches.

Three specimens, King George's Sound.

#### FAMILY LABRIDÆ.

5.—*LABRICHTHYS NIGROMARGINATUS*. Pl. III, fig. 3.

D. 9/11, A. 3/9, L. lat. 27.

A posterior canine tooth ; height of body one-third of the total length ; head rounded between the eyes, slightly concave on the snout, and covered with granules, with a very narrow line of scales a little behind the eye, and a few large ones on the extremity of the operculum.

The color in spirits is a greenish yellow, with the fins yellow, the dorsal and anal narrowly edged with black, the pectorals broadly tipped with black, and the three first rays of the ventrals of the same hue. Length of specimen 11 inches.

Taken in Port Jackson.

6.—*TROCHOCOPUS RUFUS*. Pl. V, fig. 3.

D. 12/10, A. 3/11, L. lat. 45.

Height of body one-third of the total length without caudal fin ; all the teeth conical and strong ; head convex above and below ; the eyes more than their diameter distant from one another, and from the snout ; præoperculum finely serrated behind and clothed with small scales excepting a narrow posterior margin, and a broad inferior one ; dorsal spines short, strong, and equal, shorter than the rays ; caudal fin truncate ; colour greenish brown on the head, and bright red on the body and tail ; the other fins reddish yellow ; the first three spines of the dorsal fin with their membranes, and the tips of the other spines black. Length 14 inches.

Two specimens from King George's Sound.

In the serration of the præoperculum, and the number of the anal rays, this fish differs from the generic characters given of the genus *Trochocopus* by Dr. Gunther, but in other respects it so closely answers to it that I have not thought it necessary to form a new genus for its reception.

7.—*OLISTHEROPS BRUNNEUS*. Pl. V, fig. 1.

D 17/10, A 11, L. lat. about 56.

Head entirely naked, the operculum terminating over the pectoral fin in a triangular skinny flap; second ray of pectorals reaching as far as the sixth dorsal spine; tail crescent shaped, the two outer rays elongate; height of the body one fifth of the total length; length of the head the same; broad and flat between the eyes; colour almost uniform olive brown. Length 13 inches.

Found in Port Jackson.

8.—*HETEROSCARUS CASTELNAUL*. Pl. V, fig. 2.

D 14/9, A 3/11, L. lat. 36.

Height of body one-third of total length; head scaleless, pitted, covered with small pores, and roundly pointed at the snout; a few large scales on the posterior part of the operculum; upper jaw protuding over the lower; præoperculum finely serrated; the first four dorsal spines longest, and terminating in a filament, but not so long as in *Heteroscarus filamentosus* Casteln; soft dorsal and anal fins, enveloped at their base in a scaley sheath; tail slightly emarginate; colour in spirits yellowish with some brownish patches; there are three narrow blue lines on the head—one from the back of the eye to the angle of the operculum, another below the eye in the same direction, and the third from the mouth to the angle of the præoperculum; the soft dorsal and anal fins are spotted. Length 8 inches.

Taken in Port Jackson.

I have named this species after the founder of the genus, and the most distinguished of our naturalists—the Count de Castelnau.

FAMILY CLUPEIDÆ.

9.—*ETRUMEUS JACKSONIENSIS*. Pl. IV. fig. 1.

B. 15, D. 16, A. 13.

Height of body one-sixth of the total length; mouth small snout rather pointed and not the length of the diameter of the eye, which is one-third of the length of the head; a thin membrane entirely covers the eyes; head with a broad depression, and with a central carina extending from the occiput to the mouth; anal fin very low, caudal forked, pectorals situated well behind the vertical from the dorsal; back dark coloured; sides and belly silvery. Length 6 inches. Caught by the hook in Port Jackson a few days ago.

I regard this fish as distinct from the Japanese species *Etrumeus micropus*. They differ inter alia in the number of the dorsal and anal rays.

#### FAMILY SCLERODERMI.

##### 10.—MONACANTHUS GUTTULATUS. Pl. IV, fig. 2.

D. 32, A. 30.

Skin very finely granular; greatest height of body about one-third of the total length; eye nearly six diameters from the snout; profile straight; lower jaw protuding beyond the upper; dorsal spine above the middle of the eye, with four series of nearly equal barbs; pectoral fin situated beneath the anterior margin of the orbit; ventral spine very small; tail rounded with four acute rather small spines pointing backwards on each side of the root—the spines yellow and placed on yellow spots; the colour in spirits is of a yellowish olive, densely marked all over with small blue spots; the mouth is black, and there are numerous blue streaks on the fore part of the body—somewhat vertical on the head, and horizontal on the thorax; a raised black line near the base of the dorsal and anal fins, and on the base a black scaly sheath, with a yellow membranous line beyond. Length 10 inches. One specimen from King George's Sound. In some respects this species seems to resemble *Monacanthus Yagoi* of Castelnau.

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